





(GENERAL CIRCULAR.)

To the Baptist Associations throughout the Union, the numerous Missionary Societies who with them are uniting their exertions to promote the interests of Evangelical piety and virtue, and to all who sympathize with the cause of the Lord, and long and labor for the arrival of the day when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea;

THE BAPTIST BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES, PRESENT AFFECTIONATE GRATULATIONS.

Ever since their origination, the Board has kept in view the best aims of the Convention whom they represent, particularly the important duty of endeavoring to diffuse religious knowledge, not merely on the wretched and benighted plains of Burmah, &c. but also along the western frontiers of our country, and through the depths of the wilderness, from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. They have ever considered the service of abiding the everlasting Gospel to the aborigines of the West, as devolving with peculiar reasonableness and force on American Christians. These occupy a large portion of lands once the possession of the natives, and can point them to no surer and brighter recompense than the "inheritance incorruptible and undecayed" beyond the grave.

In an age like the present, when, for the circulation of the Gospel, Christians of every name are coming forth with all the beauties of the morning, and all the promises of the spring, it can create no surprise that several societies have taken the condition of the Indians into serious and active consideration. The field is wide and encouraging. The number of those who sow in hope, and who shall reap with joy, can scarcely be excessive. The efforts of the Baptist Mission Society in Kentucky, communicated to them through the medium of the Rev. Mr. Trott and the Rev. Mr. Noel, deserve affectionate commendation. The Board wishes them ample success. The magnitude, however, of the object embraced, calls for general rather than local resources. Such resources are thrown into the possession of the Board, who will find its happiness in their faithful appropriation to the purposes for which the generous contributors have designed them. In every effort for the spread of civilization and piety, and particularly through Western regions, the Board earnestly solicits, and will gratefully welcome, the counsel and co-operation of their western brethren.

The Board are alive, with all the ardors of the most sincere thankfulness, to the Christian zeal, in favor of the untaught Indians, discovered by Col. R. M. Johnson, and beg his acceptance of their fraternal acknowledgements. They have perused the eloquent and informing letters addressed to him by Thomas L. McKinney, Esq. with no common interest. They pray that the God of Missions may abundantly remunerate these excellent men, and grant them, in the diffusion of the principles of truth and holiness, all that an enlightened and benevolent heart can desire. They are persuaded that ten thousand more, and particularly the Indian agents through our country, are waiting only for an opportunity of accelerating the common design.

The circumstances which gave birth to the General Convention of the Baptist denomination in the United States, and of consequence to their officiating Board, will not be forgotten. Two excellent men, brother Judson and brother Rice, were, in the providence of God, thrown on their patronage and support. They were welcomed as brethren beloved. Brother Rice has, by the decided approbation of the Board, been continued to advance the interests of Missions in the United States. Brother Judson and family are in East India. The wretched, dismal, desolate condition of the Burmahs, has been pressed on the zeal and piety of the disciples of the Redeemer in the United States. The voice of Heaven has not been heard in vain. Funds for the support of the amiable Missionary have been liberally contributed and transmitted. He has asked for associates. Brother Hough and family have been sent to Rangoon.—Brethren Wheeler and Colman are waiting at Boston for a vessel, having been approved as Missionaries, that they may unite in their labors. This field is highly important. The God of Mercies is, in fact, saying to America, "I have set before you an open door, and no man can shut it." It is a voice distinct and forcible as that of the man of Macedonia, to the Apostle of the Gentiles. Communications from Rangoon are of the most encouraging nature. Mr. Judson is in possession of the languages, has his whole heart in the work, and has already issued a tract in Burmah, exhibiting, with lucidity and faithfulness, the way to the paradise of God. The Board feel themselves bound by all the ties of duty, honor, and affection, to give to this sphere of Missionary exertion, and to the brethren who occupy or may enter it, their cheerful and firm support.—God grant that in these miserable regions "the heavens" may "drop down righteousness, and the earth bring forth salvation."

But it was never contemplated by the Convention and Board that their endeavors should be circumscribed by Eastern lines. The West has lain with weight on their minds. Nor have they been backward at expressing their feelings. They need appeal only to the several "Reports" of the Board, and to the "Proceedings of the Convention," for confirmation. Five Missionaries are already under their patronage in the western and south-western sections of the country; all of whom have ultimate reference to the savage tribes. Ranges of

deserted frontier are kept in view, but they are regarded as inlets to Indian wigwams and Indian talks. The Missionaries are instructed, not only to make inquiries respecting the aborigines, but to plunge into the depths of their superstitions, and to direct their views to the "Great Father," who receives, with expanded arms, the penitent prodigal.

The Board are solemnly impressed with the high advantage that must result from imparting education, particularly in the English (or French) language, to the children of the natives. They purpose making application to Congress, should it be thought advisable, for a site or sites where seminaries may be established, with the hope of success, and where the arts of civilized life—agriculture, domestic economy, &c. in conjunction with the doctrines and duties of the Gospel, may be inculcated.—The states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, and Ohio, together with the territories of Illinois, Alabama, and Michigan, exhibit plains for spiritual culture, that the eye of pious sympathy can never survey without the tear of pity, and a heart prepared for exertion. Efforts for the salvation of Indians have hitherto been of a character too solitary. Elliott, Brainerd, Edwards, and others, labored too much alone. It is no more the design of Heaven in Christian missions, than in the toils of the rustic, that forests should be prostrated by the strokes of an individual.

The Board would beg leave respectfully to solicit the opinion of the Governors of the several states and territories above mentioned, and of the respective Indian Agents, as to the most eligible means of attaining the great object. They wish information in reference to the number, location, and temper of the tribes; whether any of their youths could probably be obtained for the purpose of receiving Christian education; whether, if found practicable, it would be more eligible that they should be educated at a Mission establishment in the neighborhood of the Indians, or in the midst of white population, industry, economy, and refinement. Should situations among or near themselves be thought preferable, the Board would feel a sense of extreme obligation in having such spots designated as might appear most promising.

A publication denominated THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MAGAZINE, has for a considerable time been published in Boston. It has circulated widely through the New England states, and extensively along the sea-board of the country. It is conducted by men of superior talents, possessing ardent zeal for the cause of God and Missions. The names of Baldwin, Saarp, and Winchell, are a praise in the churches. The consideration alone that the terms of that valuable work forbid its diffusion through the west, and south-west, without incurring a positive expense to the Board, has induced the latter to propose another work, which they wish to be considered a sister, but by no means a rival, of the former, to be denominated "THE LATTER DAY LUTHERIAN." It will be published quarterly. The terms may be collected from the circulars. Its profits will be sacred to the interests of the Mission.

Pernaps in relation to Eastern and Western Missionary attempts, the prophecy of Micah is actually accomplishing. "It shall be in that day that living waters shall go out from Jerusalem; half of them toward the former sea, and half of them toward the hinder sea. In summer and winter it shall be. And the Lord shall be King over all the earth. In that day there shall be one Lord, and his name One."

The Board is grateful for the liberal assistance that from every part of the Union is pouring into its treasury. A faithful statement of every item of expenditure will be annually exhibited. The work is great, but unity, beneficence, ardor, and a steadfast perseverance, with the blessing of the Lord, will accomplish wonders. Let the ministers of Heaven "speak to the people that they go forward," and let all unite in the prayer of the prophetic David, "Arise, O God, judge the earth, for thou shalt inherit all nations."

By order of the Board,  
WM. STAUGHTON,  
Corresponding Secretary.  
October, 1817.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 27.  
LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. J. B. Davy, passenger in the Mercury, Singleton, from Liverpool, informs that they sailed October 12. Flour was 5s 6d; Cotton looking up. The ports expected to be kept open until February. In the Mercury came 110 passengers.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, Oct. 11.  
"Cottons have lately been rather dull, but are now reviving, as the stock with which the dealers had so amply provided themselves, is now fast diminishing, and the efforts they are strongly making to purchase a little below our currency, are evidently ineffectual. The new crop will arrive to very bare markets."

"Wheat and flour have materially advanced, without any apparent cause, except the fact of the crops having entirely failed in Portugal, which has created an export demand for that quarter. Our own harvest is now completely housed in excellent order. Every exertion will be made to keep the ports open, and the result is at present very doubtful. However, the last average, which was the first of the six weeks preceding the quarter day, was only 72s. 4d per quarter. Rice remains steady. The crop of Flaxseed has failed in this country and in Ireland: the quantity saved is trifling, and the stock on hand from last season is small; therefore, from present appearances, it is probable that high prices will be realized for the early imports. Prime

Turpentine being very scarce, has advanced. Ashes steady. In other articles no change. Copper, Lead and Iron, are daily improving in value."

"The average of wheat for the preceding week is 74s 9d."

ST. HELENA.

From the Boston Intelligencer of Nov. 23.  
The ship Palladium, which arrived at Salem on Friday, from Calcutta, 124 days, touched at the island of Ascension, on the 11th of October, and visited the English garrison stationed there. The Essex Register gives an account, the substance of which is as follows: The settlement consists of five or six buildings, in an area of about 3000 yards square, which has been cleared of cinders by the soldiers. This consists of the Governor, Lt. Governor, and forty seamen, boys and marines. They have one fort of ten, and another of five or six guns. Apprehensions were entertained by the officers, that Bonaparte and the island of St. Helena were swallowed up by an earthquake. It seems that three transports, the Ocean, London and Alexander, from the Isle of France for England, with part of the 12th regiment, touched at Ascension on the 27th September, having on the 19th sailed from St. Helena. But on the 20th, 70 miles N. W. of the island, they were alarmed by several violent shocks of an earthquake repeated at short intervals, which threw several persons out of their beds. Four days afterwards the ship General Graham endeavored to make the island, but could not find it. They had, it is said, excellent chronometers on board; and had taken several sets of lunar observations.

The master of the Palladium was in a similar situation with the General Graham, which the narration of these sensations had reminded him of. On the 10th or 11th of October they had a solar observation in the parallel of the south part of St. Helena, and by recent lunar calculations their run from the Cape of Good Hope was 13 leagues eastward of the island. They sailed W. northerly 15 leagues from this point until six o'clock—and were then in the latitude of Jamstown, (the port) but not seeing St. Helena, they bore up for the island of Ascension, which they made exactly as they should have done by their computation. It is said to be common between the tropics to have a thick haze, so that land cannot be discovered until it is very nearly approached.

[The above marvellous account so far as it respects the swallowing up of St. Helena by an earthquake, our previous report of the 20th September, is certainly incorrect. Mr. Newby, the supercargo of the ship Trident, Capt. Rea, which arrived at this port on Saturday morning in 102 days from Calcutta, informs the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, that at 10 o'clock at night on Sunday the 12th of October, they passed the island of St. Helena on the south side distant about 3 leagues; and that, at 8 o'clock on the following morning, the island was visible from the ship's deck. "The morning was clear; but, having a fine breeze, they lost sight of it in about half an hour. Mr. Newby also informs us that they did not experience on the passage any thing like the shock of an earthquake."

The ship Minerva, Captain Allen, which arrived at this port a few days since, in a short passage from the Isle of France, also passed St. Helena, so near as to have a distinct view of its rugged cliffs, and at a later period than the Palladium's above account.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

BOSTON, NOV. 19.  
FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at Gloucester, Mr. Hooper has received from his correspondent, Rouen papers to October 7. These papers are filled with reports of the trial of persons concerned in a very extensive plot, under the insignia of *L'Ehingle Nire*, (the black pig). They are prosecuted under the idea that their object was to expel Louis; but it would seem that they aimed principally at the expulsion of the allied troops. The King's advocate maintained that their numbers already amounted to 80,000.—The lawyers of the accused supported the cause of their clients with great boldness; so much so as to excite the threats of the Advocate General. They maintained that there was no plot, and turned the officers of police into ridicule and contempt. The jury, after several hours deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

A Paris article of 4th October says—"From a statement of the commerce of France, during the year 1816, it appears that the importations of Denmark, Cherbourg, Havre, Brest, L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon, amounted to 42,151,511 francs, and the exports to 20,104,126; the balance in favor of importations, 20,104,435 francs."

At Toulouse, a person had been condemned to three months imprisonment and a fine, for having traced on the sand the figure of an eagle!

Accounts of the Cape Ann Serpent are spreading throughout the continent. Gen. Vaux blew out his brains at Dijon on the 24th September. Cause not stated.

EFFECTS OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE.  
Extract of a letter dated Hamburg Aug. 6, 1817.

"We left Cape Henry, June 27, and arrived at Bremen, July 26. Immediately after our arrival at Bremen, we had to take passports to permit us to proceed to this place."

"You cannot reconcile yourself to the changes which have taken place in this country these few years past. Germany now appears to me as strange as the United States did when I first visited that happy country. All the regulations of

the French, which were a burthen to the people, have been retained—particularly the military system, and the alien office."

"I could not get a pass on the certificate of the American Consul, but had to get other security—when I received permission for one month, and it was understood that if I remained above a month, that I would be obliged to become a citizen, and do military duty. I had to go into Denmark, where my pass from Bremen was of no avail. I had to get a Danish pass—so again a Prussian when going to Berlin. These expenses and vexations are numerous, for at every garrison it is to be countersigned; the same is the case with the military. All persons from 18 to 45 have to do duty, and nobody is admitted a citizen, unless he is made perfect as a soldier. It is believed here that England favors the Barbary powers to enter the North Sea, and to take our vessels, to prevent our trading to the Mediterranean."

NEW-YORK, NOV. 24.

We have received by the Trident, Bengal papers of the 2d of August. The American ship Salus, Harrow, arrived at Calcutta on the 30th July, from the West Coast.

Accounts via Madras, of the 19th July, state that a very serious insurrection broke out on the 15th of May, at Saparomas, (Batavia) one of the principal residences attached to Amboyna, in which the Resident and his family had fallen victims to the treachery of the natives.—A force consisting of about 200 men, military and naval, had been sent by the Dutch authorities to quell the disturbance, without effect, nearly the whole of the party having been destroyed immediately on their landing.

We learn from Capt. Rea, that the governor of Calcutta had set out for the western provinces, for the purpose, as was reported, to put an end to some premeditated insurrection.

The Calcutta papers of the 2d of August, contain our President's Inauguration Speech on the 4th of March last.

By the arrival this forenoon of the ship, Pennsylvania, in 24 days from New Orleans, we learn that the U. S. Brig Boxer was wrecked on the South Pass at the entrance of the Mississippi. The specie which she had on board, together with her armament and crew, were saved.

We state with pleasure, that the ship Trident has brought in from Calcutta a very fine healthy Elephant, intended to supply the place of the one some time since wantonly shot to the eastward. We understand the owners of the ship contracted to deliver this animal here for 8000 dollars; and that 25 per cent. insurance was paid on 5000 dollars.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 21.

We understand, by letters received from Amelia, under date of the 14th inst., that the port of Amelia is crowded with speculators from the north, and that a quantity of small craft, loaded with northern produce, had safely arrived.

A large Spanish ship, from Havana bound to Cadiz, with a full cargo of Sugar and Coffee, which arrived at Amelia Island some time since, was condemned on Friday last. She was a prize to the La Plata, Buenos Ayres privateer, and had a cargo of 600 boxes Sugar, and 3000 weight of Coffee.

A Spanish schooner from the coast of Africa for Havana, with 117 slaves on board, has also been carried into Amelia. She was captured by a small Mexican privateer fitted out at Amelia Island, after a cruise of 16 days. The prize was taken possession of by the United States brig Saratoga, but it was supposed she would be released.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated St. Mary's, 15th Nov. 1817.

"The affairs of Fernando are very alarming. The court martial is sitting to try all supposed offenders. They have arrested several on trifling pretences; tried and banished an Englishman by the name of McDugal, by putting him on board the Morgiana at sea. Aury does not seem disposed to form a Constitution nor establish civil authority. The Liberator Army (as they style themselves) have completely enslaved, for the present, those that were free. They now look to the United States as the only source of happiness, and hope she will extend her protecting arm over to the Floridas. A few days ago a prize came in with Africans; she would not allow the Saratoga's boat to board her, but returned her fire, and got in safe; she has since been demanded by Capt. Elton, and given up. It is a fortunate circumstance for the people of Florida, that the Saratoga is stationed here."

The Governor of Georgia issued an order on the 14th inst. requiring one thousand of the militia of this State to rendezvous at Fort Hawkins on the 10th next month—there to be organized, to join the United States' forces under Gen. Gaines, destined against the hostile Indians.

MEXICO.

We have letters from Orleans of the 18th October, at which time the calamity which had prevailed so long there had subsided, and business of every kind was about to resume its former activity.

Accounts received at Orleans from Vera Cruz and the Havana, concur in stating that Gen. Mina had arrived, with a powerful force, within six leagues of the city of Mexico; and a good understanding was expected to take place between the adverse parties, and that both would unite in maintaining Mexico as an independent nation.—*Aurora.*

BALTIMORE, NOV. 20.  
FROM SOUTH AMERICA.  
The account of the defeat of Gen.

Paez, extracted a few days since from the Caracas Courier, is asserted to be without foundation; on the contrary, a Kingston (Jama) paper, of the 21st Oct. says he was completely victorious. A vessel had arrived at the latter place from Lagaira, which fled from the embargo that was laid at that port, and communicates information that it was expected an emigration would almost immediately take place. A vessel from Porto Cabello, arrived at Kingston, also contradicts the former account, as also private letters from Caracas; and the Gazette of the latter place had not announced any such event.

The cause of the patriots is represented as prosperous; a formidable army in Valencia, from whence the Spaniards were removing all their valuables, and the city and province of Cumana and Barcelona are also in their possession. Morillo had pillaged Caracas, after which he proceeded to Lagaira, which it was supposed he would speedily be compelled to evacuate.

A vessel arrived at Kingston from Porto Cabello on the 20th ult. with sixty thousand dollars in cash and several seroons of indigo, which were landed in the night, that it might not be ascertained that it was the property of Spaniards who had fled from that port. He was also the bearer of accounts unfavorable to the royal cause.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) OCT. 23.

Arrived schr. Venus, Pindar, Nassau, N. P. By the Venus we received Nassau Gazettes to the 1st current, from which we have copied two or three paragraphs. Sir Gregor McGregor and his lady had arrived there from Amelia Island, but his object in visiting that place is not mentioned, nor perhaps known.

A letter from admiral Brion, to a gentleman in this city, dated Angustura, 29th Sept. says—"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I am enabled to tell you that this city; the Venezuelan flag now flies triumphant on the whole of the Oronoque, whilst Gen. Bermudaz has marched with a strong division to join Gen. Zaraza, and enter Caracas."

NASHVILLE, DEC. 1.

It is understood that an express has been forwarded by Gen. Gaines, to Gen. Jackson, stating that he expected an immediate attack from an allied force, of Indians and Spaniards, near St. Mary's.

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 22.

The Steam Boat Pike, with passengers and freight, arrived here yesterday, from Louisville.

Drowned, on Saturday last, two soldiers of the names of Milner and Godwin, in attempting to cross the Mississippi in a very small boat during a heavy swell and high waves. We also learn that Mr. Criswell, formerly residing at the mouth of the Missouri, was drowned during the late gales.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This document recommends to the attention of the legislature some very useful subjects; among which that of the diffusion of education is decidedly the most important, and that of improving our internal navigation and public roads the next in magnitude and utility. We cordially concur with the message in its plan for establishing schools in every neighborhood in the state, for the education of the poor, as well as those whose parents may be able to defray the expense of that great source of enjoyment and usefulness to mankind. We trust that our legislature will seriously take up the subject: the establishment of such schools would erect so many lasting monuments to the wisdom and patriotism of those by whom they were authorized, and future generations of Kentuckians would dwell with delight upon the memory and the character of that assembly which should have conferred upon them the means of intelligence and intellectual illumination.

We are happy to learn, that the senate has promptly turned its attention to the Transylvania University, and is about to import to it a sort of "aid" quite as essential as that which Mr. Pope, in his message, recommended. The board of trustees requires pruning, reduction and regeneration; and we devoutly hope, that by appointing gentlemen of good principles, intelligence and learning, as trustees, the legislature will demonstrate the wisdom of taking the appointment into their own hands, and at the same time ensure an enlightened republican government to the institution.—Little will have been gained by the change, unless the new board should possess a character of decidedly superior cast. No expediency should lead to appointments destitute of qualification and correct principles.

The supplying of criminals in the penitentiary with "bibles and books of morality," would seem to us a subject more proper for the consideration of our bible societies, than for legislative enactments. We involuntarily, as it were, shrink with dismay from every proposition which has a tendency to mingle the interests of religion with matters of politics; and history has so feelingly described the wicked political views which hypocritical ambition has so frequently sought to promote, and the crimes it has committed, under the cloak of pious zeal, that we at once suspect the executive or the legislator that publicly assumes the appearance of extraordinary ardor for the circulation of the scriptures, and for the dissemination of religion.

But far the most exceptional part of

the message, is that in which the executive reads a lecture to the legislature on the subject of government, of checks and balances, of popular excitements, and all that sort of thing—evidently designed to bear upon the question of a new election of governor, and to prevent the senate from obeying the public will on the occasion. We admit, "it is true, that every excitement of popular feeling and passion is not the will of the community;" but these excitements are generally well founded; they are almost invariably produced by an abuse of power on the part of those in office. On the question of a new election, the excitement was slow, steady, and gradual; it was "the deliberate sense of the people," calmly and firmly formed; it, therefore, "cannot, ought not," and will not "be resisted," with impunity. The case of a new election is the very subject on which, of all others, the will of the people must indubitably triumph, and on which the principle laid down in the message, that the "deliberate sense of the people cannot, ought not to be resisted," holds good.—The public impression was at first generally against a new election; but long, cool, "deliberate" reflection, aided and enlightened by able discussion, stripped the question of doubts, prejudice and obscurity, and convinced the people of the all-importance of a new election of governor. Obstinacy and an affected independence, on the part of certain gentlemen in the legislature, will, if persisted in, meet with a due reward hereafter in the indignation of their constituents.

The message, in its denunciations of the "tumultuous democracies of antiquity," "popular blasts," the "rashness and intemperance" of the people, and its eulogy on "the age and experience of the senate," only calumniate the people, and, with the shallow artifice of overweening ambition, attempts to defeat their will, and to secure the governor and his secretary in office for two years more.

The "prospect of a political jubilee," in the "oblivion of party spirit," and in the general "harmony of opinion," held out in the message, is perfectly delusive: it will never, it ought never to take place; for it can only exist in the general corruption and depravity of the nation. No administration can act with perfect wisdom or virtue; its vicious or foolish measures ought freely to be censured, and thus corrected. Party spirit is essentially necessary to the exertion of watchfulness and vigilance over the transactions of public men; and the "no-party" cant of the times flows from the hypocrisy and federalism of those who, by lulling the people to sleep, expect to gain their confidence, and get into office.

That both republicans and federalists have "been partly right and partly wrong," is true; but the practical inference deduced in the message from the fact, exhibits a destitution of political principle, for which no man is more remarkable than Secretary Pope. The man or party, submitting to be led by him, will inevitably be drawn into the most absurd and gross misdeeds. Republicans have sometimes erred;—federalists have seldom been right. Republicans have always acted on the side of liberty and their country. Federalists have been the zealous supporters of "legitimate" tyranny in Europe, and illegitimate tyranny in America; many of them deserted their country's cause in the late war; they attempted to dissolve the union, and seek protection under the "wooden walls of old England;" they supported the tyrannical claims of England on the subjects of search, impressment, orders in council, paper blockades, and the employment of savages in fighting the Americans. With all this interference in the character and conduct of the two parties, it is neither candid nor honest, it is untrue, to say that they are "divided by the mere magic of unmeaning names."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The following resolution was introduced into the house of representatives of Kentucky, by Mr. Reid, and made the order of the day for Tuesday. Ere this it has probably passed; and we think the anti-election senators owe it to the people, to take the hint, and forthwith resign.

Whereas the acting Governor has been pleased to say, in his communication to the present General Assembly, that "the deliberate sense of the people cannot, ought not to be resisted," a sentiment so congenial with that entertained by us, coming too, from the executive at this time, is reciprocated with feelings becoming the character of our republic. A government founded upon principles as nearly allied to simple democracies as the safety and dispersed situation of the people will allow; we cannot too often inquire for their opinion, and remember, in the language of his excellency, "that when legitimately exercised, it must, and ought to prevail."

Resolved, therefore, by the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That while we duly appreciate his excellency's communication; "the right of instruction," that sacred boon of liberty, to be in the people, we hold that they have at all times, the unquestionable right to demand of their representatives, a perfect compliance with their will; for in this consists the safety of our freedom; and we hold that the representative knowing such will, and refusing to comply, ought to resign.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED Washington City, Nov. 24.

"The President is thought to have strengthened himself very much by recent appointments. We should not, however, judge in haste. Mr. Wirt has distinguished himself greatly as a fine writer, and, in some measure, as a pleasing speaker at the bar. The British



My rank high among our native productions of the class to which it belongs; and yet there is more of the art of literary painting in that production, than there is of solid observation. Mr. Wirt is now before the public as a biographer, and we may decide whether he is imbued with any of the sober genius of Plutarch, or is to be added to the long list of American biographers, who have composed so many volumes without distinctly developing a single genuine trait of human character. You know that Mr. Wirt does not rate among lawyers of the very first grade, although his standing at the bar is very respectable. I have no wish to undervalue him; on the contrary, all my wishes are in his favor: but we ought to endeavor to arrive at a just estimation of those who are called to the administration of public affairs, and not rush all at once into fulsome panegyric, as if we had nothing else to do but to bewilder those who get into office. The newspapers will not be idle; and as these are the days of political harmony, not a wight of them will raise his voice in a critical tone at any public character whatever; they, of course, fall into a strain of flattery, so much the more absurd and disgusting, as it is without discrimination. The prevalence of an active party spirit, had, at least, one good effect. It was severe and scrutinizing. That spirit, we are told, has disappeared; and as there is no opposition, every thing in government flows one way. In my opinion, these are times when much evil may creep into public affairs; because, as open opposition is no where manifested, investigation slumbers, and the busy, meddling bodies, who formerly found employment in the operations of party spirit, all push forward for office, and are ready to support any project proposed by the dominant power in the republic. Col. Monroe may be said to be just entering on his administration; and, in truth, he has, considering the condition of Europe and South America, an arduous task before him. His opening message at the approaching session of Congress will, I think, decide pretty much the complexion of his political labors for the ensuing three years. I wish him success with all my heart; and he certainly has an able adviser in Mr. Adams. Mr. Calhoun goes into the war department very young. He was a brisk, lively, member of the late Congress; but whether he will succeed as well as Secretary of War, as he did in the character of a representative in the national legislature, remains to be seen."

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED  
Washington City, Dec. 1.

"It is supposed that there are members of Congress in town sufficient to make a quorum to-day. This being a new Congress, an election will take place for officers in the House of Representatives. The officers of the Senate are permanent, unless removed. This arises from the circumstance that the Senate is a body that never dies, which gives to it an esprit du corps that renders it very influential. Mr. Clay, and the old officers of the House generally, will, I have no doubt, be re-elected. There have been whispers of opposition to Mr. Clay as speaker, which seem to indicate something like intrigue to injure that gentleman. But the political standing of Mr. Clay; his acquaintance with the rules and forms of proceeding in the House of Representatives; his intelligence, activity of mind, and decision of character, have overawed the movers in this little business of personal envy, inasmuch that the whispers of opposition were not of more than three days growth before they entirely subsided.

"The movement of troops on our southern frontier, would appear to sanction the opinion that our government intend to drive the buccanniers at Amelia Island from that place. It is now evident that commodore Aury is nothing more than an adventurer in pursuit of wealth; and instead of aiding, he materially injures, the cause of the Spanish patriots; for who will wish well to a cause that employs a desperate band of negroes to enforce a lawless system of plunder and spoliation? We are to consider, also, that the cruizers acting under Aury and his associates, are in the practice of capturing vessels engaged in the slave trade; and they will doubtless attempt to introduce the slaves into the United States, in contravention of our laws. The object of Aury, and the buccanniers of his class, is to retain a depot convenient to the American seas, whither they may bring their prizes, and where a mock court of admiralty, acting under his authority, may condemn vessels and cargoes. Our merchants would be attracted thither to purchase goods, which, it is likely, may be obtained there for a low price. A single reflection will convince you that any court of admiralty instituted under Aury, must be a mockery; for the claimants would not dare to venture there, although they might be neutrals, for fear of the black blood-hounds, which he keeps in pay. In a late instance, you will see that one of Aury's prize-masters resisted an armed vessel of the United States; and Aury himself refused to surrender the prize until the port of Amelia was blockaded.

"We have had here a misunderstanding between commissioner Lane and architect Latrobe, and the latter has resigned his employment under government. The affair is rather of a personal nature; but the public is incidentally concerned, inasmuch as the public buildings may thereby be delayed in their progress towards completion. The difference between the parties may be resolved into a clash between the pride of official authority on the part of Col. Lane, and the pride of professional (architectural) character on the part of Mr. Latrobe. The former is a plain man, little acquainted,

perhaps, with the rules of architecture, but honestly zealous in driving on the public works as fast as possible. The latter is a man of genius, and of experience in his profession; but, like all men of genius, a little eccentric in his notions. I could have wished that Mr. Latrobe had remained to complete what he had begun; because, even of two good architects, one will differ from the other, and thus uniformity and beauty of construction may be defeated in relation to the national buildings."

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED  
Frankfort, Dec. 4.

"Accompanying this letter I send you a copy of the Lieutenant Governor's message to the Legislature. The only important business on which the House of Representatives has as yet acted, is the question of a convention. On Tuesday, leave was asked to bring in a bill to provide for taking the sense of the good people of this commonwealth on the propriety of calling a convention. The measure was promptly defeated, by the house refusing leave to bring in the bill. On this occasion most of the opposers of a new election voted for the leave, and are understood to be favorable to the proposed project. Who is it now that wishes to unhinge society? I cannot predict what will be the next scheme for defeating the new election question, but presume it will be a proposition to take the sense of the people on the simple question of election, or no election. Instead however of wasting time in experiments so useless and unnecessary, it is hoped and expected that the representatives of the people will carry into effect their known will. It is probable that this highly important and interesting subject will to-day be introduced into the house of representatives; in which branch of the legislature, it is fully ascertained, there is a large majority on the side of the people's rights.

The subject of internal improvements is much spoken of. It is impracticable, at this time, to speak with certainty of probable results; but little doubt, however, can be entertained of a favorable disposition in both houses, to adopt some efficient measures for opening our navigable streams, and the construction of good roads through those sections of the state which are destitute of a water conveyance. The only apprehension of the failure of success in the encouragement of objects so laudable, and in their execution so beneficial, is suggested by the inadequacy of the means to the number and extent of the improvements proposed, and the operation of a jealous spirit, ever greedy to appropriate to its own use the first fruits of enlightened industry and public munificence.

The house has taken up the subject of inspections, so long and so fatally neglected; but what provisions will be recommended to remove existing evils, and provide against future abuses, can, at present, be only conjectured, from the gross and obvious imperfections of our whole inspection system.

In the Senate, leave has been obtained to bring in a bill to regulate the Transylvania University. I understand it is intended to reduce the number of trustees; to elect a new board; and to abolish the power which now exists in that body to fill up its own vacancies. But little doubt can be entertained of the adoption of the above modifications.

An attempt will be again made, with doubtful success, to change the mode of summoning petit jurors."

EXTRACT FROM FRANKFORT, DEC. 11.

"The subject of calling a convention has been introduced into the senate, and the sense of that body has been once taken on the question: 20 members appeared in favor, and 12 against it. If they should pass the bill, the house will not. The republicans are ever willing to submit every great political question to the consideration of the people; but when the public voice has been so generally, so distinctly and unequivocally expressed in favor of that construction of the constitution which demands a new election of governor, it is not deemed at all useful, or conducive to the public interests, to call a convention, which would only involve the state in expense, without ascertaining and fixing the sentiments of the community more clearly or firmly, than they have already been unfolded, on the subject. Besides, it is well known that the federal members, who are anxious for a convention, are solely actuated by the desire of defeating a new election of governor, and securing the continuance in office of Mr. Slaughter and Mr. Pope. A convention could not be had in less than two or three years, in the mode proposed, and thought to be prescribed by the constitution. By that time, the present acting governor would have served out the whole term for which Governor Madison was elected; the people's rights would have been suspended or violated for that long period; and usurpation, folly and incapacity would have prevailed in the state councils, in despite of the public will, and in contempt of the dearest principles of the constitution. A convention, therefore, for the purpose of suspending an immediate decision of a new election, is out of the question. The obstinate and anti-republican conduct of certain senators, on the present occasion, is truly mortifying and astonishing; it strongly inculcates the necessity that the people should punish, in an exemplary manner, those of their servants who disobey their will; and nothing but a rigid adherence to the practice of calling them to account, will save the government from degenerating into a complete aristocracy.

"Yesterday the bill providing for a new election, was taken up in the house. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE opened the debate, in a speech in which a complete view of

the subject was taken, and the republican doctrine pushed, with vigor and ability, to its just extent.

"A bill to improve the navigation of the principal rivers of Kentucky, will shortly be reported in the house. Mr. Rowan shews himself an enemy to internal improvements.

"It is hoped and believed that something will be done by the legislature for the Fayette Hospital.

"Independent banks will also probably be incorporated."

#### KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Chairmen of the Standing Committees in the House.

Solomon P. Sharpe, of the committee of propositions and grievances.  
Thomas Metcalfe, do. of privileges and elections.

Samuel South, do. of claims.  
John Rowan, do. of courts of justice.  
Stephen Trigg, do. of religion.  
T. T. Barr, do. of enrolled bills.

Leave has been given in the house to bring in the following bills, on motion, 1st, of Mr. Reid, a bill to amend an act for the more speedy recovery of wives, children, and wards; 2d, by same, a bill to alter the mode of summoning jurors; 3d, of Mr. Baylor, a bill to amend the law respecting free negroes, mulattoes, and Indians; 4th, of Mr. Dawson, a bill incorporating the trustees of Allen Seminary; 5th, of Mr. Bibb, a bill granting leave to erect a bridge over the Kentucky river, at the end of Broadway in Frankfort, and across Benson; 6th, of Mr. Patton, a bill further to regulate the payment of the debt due the commonwealth, &c.; 7th, of Mr. Underwood, a bill to amend and continue the act appropriating vacant land; 8th, of Mr. Baylor, a bill to amend the laws regulating elections.

The acting governor's message was received and read. So much of the message as relates to internal improvement was, on motion of Mr. Sharpe, referred to a select committee.

Chairmen of Standing Committees in the Senate.

Mr. Simrall, of the committee of propositions and grievances.  
Mr. Parks, of privileges and elections.  
Mr. H. Taylor, of courts of justice.  
Mr. Chambers, of enrolments.

Members of joint committees were appointed, 1st, to examine the state of the Treasurer's Office; 2d, do. of the Register's Office; 3d, do. of the Penitentiary House, books and accounts; 4th, do. of the Auditor's Office.

#### FROM THE REPORTER.

A bill has been introduced to amend the duelling law. It proposes a repeal of the provision which imposes the oath on members of the legislature, and extends the time as to all other parties to the first of December 1817, thereby exonerating all who incurred its penalties previous to that period.

Another bill proposes more effectually to suppress the practice of gaming by imposing a tax of \$400 on Billiard Tables, and it provides a mode by which the payment of the tax may be secured.

From the treasurer's report it is ascertained that the sum of \$37,439.7 remained in the public treasury on the 11th Nov. last—from the 10th Nov. 1816 to that period the sum of \$126,405 had been paid on warrants from the Auditor, and \$39,800 for stock in the Bank of Kentucky. The dividend on the stock of the state in the Bank of Kentucky, on the first January last, amounted to \$24,139, and on the first of July to \$24,454.

Notwithstanding the prompt and decisive quietus given in the lower house to the proposition for a convention, Mr. Jones of Madison, has introduced the subject in the senate: on his motion the propriety of granting leave to bring in a bill to take the sense of the people as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention, was committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the commonwealth.

Messrs. Sharpe, Bibb, Barr, W. Wall, Letcher, Rowan, Underwood, Butler and Fletcher, are the committee on internal improvements.

A bill has passed almost unanimously (one dissenting voice only) for the benefit of the ladies who leave their husbands in consequence of cruel treatment: it is entitled an act to amend an act for the more speedy recovery of children or wards. The law as it now stands subjects the mother or children in all cases to the control of the husband, and inflicts a fine on any person who affords them protection, even a parent. The amendment leaves the case to the discretion of a court and jury as formerly.

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF FAYETTE.

No subject interests your attention more, nor is one more neglected, than that of your highways. Strangers travelling in a country, usually consider the state of its public roads as evidences of its industry, civilization and resources. What, then, would they think of the people of Fayette? Every avenue to their seat of justice is, for six months in the year, almost impassable. Scarcely a man, stranger or inhabitant, fails to exclaim against this shameful neglect of our public roads. Who that travels to Winchester, Paris, Richmond, Nicholasville, Versailles, or Frankfort, does not reproach us with this neglect? All of us complain; but none will undertake the remedy; few inquire into the real cause of the evil. The object of this address is to call your attention to the subject; to point out to you what the writer considers the cause, and what the proper remedy. The evil is in the laws relating to the public roads. By these, the opening and keeping the roads in order, are given in part to the county court, and in

part to the circuit court. The county court has power to order roads to be opened and kept in repair, and to appoint overseers and hands to do the work; but the power to enforce obedience to their orders is left with the circuit court. Hence it frequently happens, that the collisions between these two jurisdictions, leave our roads without overseers or hands to work them; or, if they exist, they do not choose to obey the mandates of the county court. This can be the only excuse for our county court not appointing overseers and allotting hands for some of our roads, for two or three years past. In this remark, no particular censure is intended to be cast upon the county court. They have much to do, too much, for which they receive no compensation. It cannot be expected, that with the limited control they have over the subject, they will or ought to do more. The defect is in the whole system; and nothing but a total repeal of it will answer the purpose.

I know the hazard every man runs, who attacks an ancient usage or custom, of being called presumptuous. The people of Kentucky have long been accustomed to county levies and poll taxes. They have long been subject to being called out, like menials, to work on the highways; but can it be possible that they are attached to these things? Is it true that a people in other respects high-minded, still prefer the business of working on the highways by compulsion, and that too in the servile attitude of slaves under an overseer, to the more rational idea of having them worked by voluntary labor? It was formerly the practice for the English, not only to work the king's highways, but to work the lands of the lords in discharge of their rents; but by a statute this villanage was abolished as too vile for Englishmen, and in place of servile and involuntary labor, the lords were only allowed to exact a reasonable rent in money. This statute has been hailed as a charter of emancipation to the poor of that country; and why should it not have been? The farmer, by this act, was left free to work his farm, and was no time degraded to the rank of a slave, to work under the overseer of his lord. His labor was sweetened by the consolation that its proceeds were his own, and not another's. This change was soon perceived to benefit the lord too; for when he received money in place of labor, he was no longer dependent upon the forced labor of his tenants, many of whom, from habit or inclination, were very unfit laborers; but, with his money, he could select those that were both willing and capable of cultivating his farms. Is it not strange that the legislature of the state of Kentucky, with this example before them, still impose upon their fellow citizens the degradation of being, as often as an overseer pleases, ordered from their farms and businesses to work upon the public roads? How mortifying to the thought to the plain and honest citizen, who, from principle or from choice, possesses no slave, that he is at the will of a man whom the law makes his overseer, ordered from his farm to the public highway, with the negroes of the slave-holders, at such times, as long, and in such manner, as the overseer chooses to direct him! Another, and a still more objectionable feature exists in this system. It is in the exemption of the slave-holder from this servile labor. If a man own two male slave tithes, whatever may be his character, principles or habits, he is an exempt; while his neighbor, possessed of every claim by nature and by practice, that he can have, is compelled to labor, and placed under the same overseer that these two slaves work under, and this too under a government whose constitution declares that all freemen, when they form a social compact are equal, and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive, separate public employments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

I might enlarge much upon this part of my subject. It is fruitful in instruction. The disregard of this part of our constitution by our legislature, ought to admonish the poor of the country to read it more than they do; and the effects of this disregard should admonish the real friend to the people, while legislating for them, to more frequently compare the statute with the constitution. A CITIZEN OF FAYETTE.

#### GAZETTE SUMMARY.

The object of Sir Robert Wilson's late pamphlet, on "the military and political power of Russia," is to show that the continental policy of England has increased the power of Russia, to an extent dangerous to the independence of the continental nations, and most formidable to Great Britain; and that unless France be restored to the station of an independent power, with a government of her own choice, no state or probable combination of states will be "capable of resisting the encroachments of the northern empire."

The Spanish royal indulgence, which we mentioned in our last, as having been proclaimed by Gen. Morillo at Caracas, was a pardon or amnesty to all who have been or are concerned in the revolution of Venezuela. It was dated January, 1817, but not published till September 22; the bloody massacres of Barcelona, Cumana and Margarita having, in the intermediate time, been committed on the patriots! We trust that the revolutionists are too well acquainted with Spanish perfidy and cruelty, to be seduced into submission by deceptive indulgence.

The following handsome compliment to the immortal JEFFERSON, from a decided political opponent, is extracted from a late letter of Dr. Hosack, of New York: "Though not one of Mr. Jefferson's political adherents, I have great veneration for his character in the works

of science, and as an American, feel both pride and gratitude in acknowledging the services he has rendered, and the elevation he has given to our common country."

The Legislature of Vermont, have made the following appointments: Dudley Chace, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court; James Fisk, Senator in Congress; vice D. Chace, appointed Judge.

The bill for a Bank in Burlington, has been negatived by the Legislature of Vermont.

An attempt to raise the salary of the Chief Justice of Vermont to \$1200, has been negatived!

The Bankrupt bill has been rejected. [The above acts seem to justify the declaration of the National Intelligencer, that of all the states in the Union, Vermont seems, in a pre-eminent degree, to have retained the purity of her original simplicity.]

The court martial convened for the trial of Captain Partridge, have sentenced him to be cashiered for disobedience of orders and exciting mutiny at West Point, but recommended him to the clemency of the President, who has approved the sentence, and restored him his sword.

#### NOTICE.

On next Sabbath morning, at the Lancasterian Academy in this place, the Rev. LUTHER RICE will preach a sermon; after which a collection will be made for general missionary purposes.

The CHARITY SERMON, announced for to-morrow afternoon in the Market street Presbyterian Church, will be delivered at candlelighting on the evening of to-morrow.

#### E. PARMLEY,



RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public, that he intends to remain in Lexington until the first of January, and will be happy to devote a share of his time to the duties of his profession.

Persons wanting his professional services, will please to make immediate application at his room in the house occupied by Dr. Briggs, opposite Keen & Lathphear's Hotel.

#### Transylvania University.

THE increased number of Students of the Transylvania University, from different parts of the state, requires an expression of the gratitude of those in whom parents and guardians have thus placed confidence. Young men, who have an anxiety to excel, and who are disposed to attend to their studies, will be received with affection, and attended to faithfully; those of an opposite character need not make their appearance.

A Course of Lectures on Logic will commence on the first Tuesday of January next, and will be continued till the last week of March.

E. SHARP,  
Professor of Languages,  
J. P. CUNNINGHAM,  
Assistant,  
ROBT. H. BISHOP,  
Professor of Natural and Moral Science,  
JAMES MCHORD,  
Assistant Professor.

Dec 13—2t

#### LOST.

WAS lost, or taken from the Horse in Lexington, on the 2d instant, a new SADDLE. A reward will be given to the finder, if he will deliver it at this office.

Dec 13—1t

#### WATCHES.

THE subscribers have just received, Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches

Among which are a few for LADIES, for sale at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, A General Assortment of

#### MERCHANDIZE,

By Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash, or notes at a short date.

TILFORD, TROTTER, & Co.

Lexington, Dec 13—4t

#### FAYETTE HOSPITAL.

THE contributors of the Fayette Hospital, are desired to meet at the Court house this Evening, at 3 o'clock P. M. to submit to the Legislature of the State now in session, some propositions of importance to the best interests of the institution.

A. MCALLA, Ch'm. Hos. Com.

Dec 13, 1817—1t

#### Wheat and Corn Wanted.

THE highest prices will constantly be given for the above articles at the Tammam Mills. Corn will be received in the ears.

JOHN & THO. P. HART.

Dec. 13, 1817—4t

#### NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from Lexington for a considerable time, I have committed my unfinished business in the Fayette Circuit Court, Federal and General Courts, to the management of THEODORE F. TALBOT, Esq. late of the city of New York, in whose abilities and attention to business, my clients and friends may place the most implicit confidence. He may be found at the office lately occupied by me in Lexington.

JOHN MCKINLEY.

Dec. 13, 1817—13t

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen or strayed from the subscriber's farm, about six miles north of Georgetown, a DARK CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, three years old last spring; 15 hands high; has a star and some gray hairs in his forehead; neither necked nor branded; has a long tail, with a little of the hair cut off the end and works well; no other marks recollected. I will give the above reward, with all reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver said horse to me in Georgetown.

RICHARD BRANNIN.

N. B. The Editors of the Western Spy in Cincinnati, and Gazette in Lexington, are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Dec 13—4t

#### THE LATTER DAY LUMINARY.

BY A COMMITTEE OF THE RAPIDIST BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THIS work shall comprehend the general scope of Missionary and Religious intelligence, interspersed with select moral Essays and Criticisms, interesting fragments of History and Geography, impressive Facts and Anecdotes, Biographical sketches, Reviews, Occasional notices, Poetry, and whatever can be obtained to render the work in the greatest practicable degree acceptable and useful.

The LATTER DAY LUMINARY shall be published quarterly, in the months of February, May, August, and November, commencing with the year 1818. It shall be printed on excellent paper, in the best manner, containing at least 56, probably 64 pages, and shall be conveyed to subscribers, that is, to the principal towns, court-houses, and villages in those sections of the country through which the subscribers are scattered.

The work will be afforded at 25 cents a number, in case the payments are regularly made in advance for two numbers; but the price will be raised to 34 cents if not paid in advance.

Subscribers shall pay semi-annually, and regularly, fifty cents on or before the first day of January, and fifty cents on or before the first day of July. If not paid in advance, the semi-annual payments will be 62 cents.

Subscribers may cease taking the work at any time, by making known to the publishing Committee a wish to that effect.

Any person who becomes responsible for eight subscribers, or for eight copies, shall have a ninth copy, gratis.

Those who wish to take the ANNUAL REPORT of the Board, shall be supplied with it at 25 cents a copy, to be paid at the same time with one of the semi-annual payments for the LUMINARY.

WILLIAM STAUGHTON,  
BURGIS ALLISON,  
HORATIO G. JONES,  
LUTHER RICE,  
Dec. 13—3t

Subscriptions for the above will be received at this office, and by Mr. Stant, who is agent for this place.

#### ESTRAHY.

TAKEN up, by Thomas Smith, in Jessamine county, near Mount Pleasant Meeting House, a ROAN MARE, three years old, two white feet on the right side, a size face, about 134 hands high, appraised at \$15, before me, a justice of the peace for said county. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1817.

JAMES DUNN.

Dec. 13—3t

#### AN EXAMINATION.

OF the Children of the Lancasterian School, will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 16th and 17th December. It is confidently hoped that parents will attend, as it is presumed the examination will be satisfactory; and the interest exhibited by parents in attending examinations, acts as a stimulus to children, and prompts them to future exertion.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.

N. B. The School will re-commence the 1st of January, 1818.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1817—4t

#### By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "an act to provide for the redemption of the lands of the United States, and to fix the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas the lands north of the Tennessee River have been surveyed:

Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands in Alabama Territory, north of the River Tennessee, shall be held at Huntsville, in Madison County, in said Territory, viz. on the first Monday in February next, for the lands contained in the ranges numbered, one, two, three, four, five, and six; and on the first Monday in March next, for the remainder of the aforesaid lands; each sale shall remain open for three weeks, and no longer; the sales shall commence with the first section of the lowest numbers of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSEPH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

#### JAMES M. PIKE.

Three doors below the office of the Kentucky Gazette, Main street.

ANXIOUS to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage he has received from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, begs leave (while offering his grateful acknowledgements) to inform them he is daily adding to his small stock of FANCY GOODS, such articles as are useful and fashionable. He has already on hand, Fancy Toilet Boxes, Tortoise Shell Combs, Card Racks, Mohair Caps, Elegant Silk Suspenders, Silver Tooth Picks and Pencil Cases, Cologne Water, transparent and Windsor Soap, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases complete from 6 to 10 dollars each, Warranted Razors, Penknives, Scissors, Pocket Books with or without tablets, Tooth Powder and Brushes, Cork Plaster, Ivory and Pocket Combs, Mock Tortoise and Common Dressing ditto, Sealing Wax in boxes for the toilette, and in Sticks, of a superior quality, Mock Pearl and Glass Beads, a few elegant ornamented Dress Combs, Snuff Boxes, Watch Trinkets, &c. &c. The best of Spanish Segars constantly.

The different branches of his business attended to as usual. His personal exertion to please shall not be relaxed by any of his profession. Keen razors and a steady hand will be found in his Dressing Room, at all times, from sunrise until 10 o'clock at night; hair cut in the most fashionable style; Wigs furnished at short notice, and cheerfully taken back if they fail in suiting. Frizzettes, Clusters, Bandeaux, &c. which he will for the future keep ready made, together with the latest fashions of Head Dresses from New York and Philadelphia. Ornamented Hair Work, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Finger Rings, Watch Chains, &c. with or without electricity, made with neatness, punctuality and despatch, from 5 to 10 dollars per lb. cash will be given for good Human Hair.

Lexington, Dec. 6—3t

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust, made by J. J. & E. Woodruff to Charles Wilkins, on the 12th day of July, 1814, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY the 15th day of December, 1817, part of a LOT OF GROUND, conveyed in trust by said J. & E. situated on Mechanic's street, Lexington. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. P. BRADLEY, Nov. 29—3t

For C. Wilkins.



**PROPOSAL**  
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
A WORK ENTITLED  
*Dialogues Pleasant and Interesting,*  
Upon the all-important subject in Church Gov-  
ernment, *What are the Legitimate Terms of*  
*Admission to Visible Church Communion?*  
BY ADAM RANKIN,  
Pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian  
Church in Lexington, Kentucky.

It is agreed, that communion presupposes  
union; and that, in every association, sig-  
nals are essential to union and communion; and  
that invisible union is essential to divine com-  
munion. But the question is, Whether invis-  
ible union alone entitles to visible sacramental  
communion? This is affirmed on one side, and  
denied by the other, who maintains that pro-  
fessional union is essential to sacramental com-  
munion.

**SCENE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**  
PERSON OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART FIRST:  
*A Professor of Theology;*  
*His Session;*  
*A Dutch Female;*  
*Carat, the Professor's wife, and*  
*Adult Sons and Daughters;*  
*A Doctor of Divinity, and*  
*The Joint Session of both the Doctors.*  
**SCENE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.**  
PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART SECOND:  
*The Professor of Theology, and*  
*A Young Man, an elder in his Session, and*  
*His Student, now on trial for holy office.*  
These debate the above point before the  
Grand Sanhedrin: 1st. From Scripture; 2d.  
From facts in the primitive Christian Church;  
3d. In the times of reformation; 4th. From  
that to this.

**SCENE CONTINUED.**  
Part 3d. Objections canvassed; Part 4th.  
The consequences of Sectarian and Anti-Sec-  
tarian communion in relation to a particular  
church; to the church at large, and the sur-  
rounding world.

The Sanhedrin is an august assembly of di-  
vines and ruling elders, the collected wisdom  
of the age.  
The President, the judge and moderator—  
for he acts in each as occasion requires, with  
the utmost propriety and comely majesty, sup-  
ports order, and conducts the debate.  
The Professor is a thoroughbred divine,  
second to none in pulpit eloquence, long a pro-  
fessor of theology with great eclat; but whether  
from nature or habit contracted in his office,  
is somewhat overbearing.

His antagonist, named William, is a youth of  
handsome abilities, natural and acquired; in  
modesty pays due respect to his minister, pro-  
fessor and antagonist; but to no man will sac-  
rifice his zeal for truth.

From the relation between the two there  
was unbounded confidence; all liberties given  
and taken which might enable each party to do  
justice to the subject and amuse the assembly  
with words of witty invention, without fear of  
offence, by which their Dialogues merited the  
name of "pleasant and interesting."

**CONDITIONS.**  
The work will be printed in the form of an  
octavo volume of about 300 pages, on fine pa-  
per, neatly bound and lettered.  
The price to subscribers, this bound, will be  
\$2.50 a copy; one dollar printed on fine pa-  
per and bound in boards; or \$1.50 on  
coarse paper, in boards.

The patrons and especially the printers, who  
will interest themselves in this work, shall be  
acknowledged at least with the common tythe.  
The author intends to publish a list of the  
subscribers' names, titles and places of abode.  
When 500 copies are subscribed, the work  
shall go to press.

The public's humble Servant,  
A. RANKIN.  
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1817.—tf

\*Subscriptions received to the above work,  
at this office.

**S. H. WOODSON,**  
HAS removed to Lexington with an intention  
to devote himself to the practice of  
LAW. His office is kept in a front room of the  
brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwaite's  
inn. 1—tf  
January 6, 1817.

**WOOD WANTED.**  
Wanted a large quantity of  
**GOOD SOUND WOOD,**  
FOR which the highest price will be given  
in CASH, delivered at the LEXINGTON  
WOOLLEN FACTORY. August 30—tf

**THE CELEBRATED BULL.**  
RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Sil-  
ver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cat-  
tle under the direction of the Agricultural So-  
ciety, is at my farm near Lexington, for the con-  
venience of those who wish to improve their  
breed of cattle. *Five Dollars* is the price;  
good pasturage on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal  
of his kind in the state; his calves selling  
from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and  
from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I  
have not heard of a single one of an inferior  
description—all are greatly superior to those  
by other bulls. JOHN FOWLER.  
Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

**WANTED,**  
ONE or two APPRENTICES to the Print-  
ing Business. None but such as have a  
tolerably good English education at least, with  
correct moral characters, will be taken. Ap-  
ply at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.  
July 26— J. NORVELL & CO.

**J. NORVELL & CO.**  
At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,  
MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON,  
Are prepared to execute every kind of  
PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and  
promptitude, such as  
**CARDS, HEAD-BILLS,**  
**PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,**  
**BLANK FORMS, &c.**

They have one of the most complete office-  
in the country, for printing jobs of every de-  
scription; and respectfully solicit a continuance  
of that liberal share of support, with which the  
Kentucky Gazette establishment has hitherto  
been favored. July 26—tf

**TOBACCO NOTES,**  
For sale at the office of the  
Kentucky Gazette.  
November 1—tf

**CARDING & PULLING.**  
AT **ROYLE'S FACTORY** on the Frankfort  
road, one mile from Lexington—WOOL  
carded at 6d per pound. Also, **CURLING &**  
**PULLING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c.** in the  
best manner, at all times, having water the  
year round. **FOR SALE,** a quantity of  
very strong coarse *Satinetts*, very suitable for  
Negroes clothing, and some *Woolens*.  
THOMAS ROYLE.  
Aug. 15, 1816.—34—tf

**A SERVANT WANTED.**  
WANTED immediately to hire, by the  
year, a WOMAN SERVANT, qualified  
to cook, wash, and perform other labor for a  
single family—Apply at the Gazette Office.  
November 22—34

## TO FARMERS.

**JUST PUBLISHED,** and for sale at the  
Kentucky Gazette Office, a PAMPHLET,  
entitled "A Collection of Papers, giving an Ac-  
count of the English Cattle in Kentucky;  
and Extracts from Various Publications,  
showing the Value and Importance of the  
Imported Breed of Cattle, together with  
some other useful Papers. Collected and  
Published by some of the Members of the  
Kentucky Agricultural Society."—Price 25  
cents.  
Lexington, October 4.—40—tf

**FOUNDRY**  
**BRUBEN**

HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the  
town of Lexington, opposite Lewis San-  
ders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends  
and the public in general, that he now carries  
it on in all its branches; that all kinds of  
BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had  
on the shortest notice and in the best manner;  
also BELLS for taverns, court-houses, &c.  
All orders will be thankfully received and  
promptly attended to.

I will give the highest price in Cash for  
thin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.  
Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816.—32—tf

**BLANK, PAPER, &c.**

**WRITING PAPER,**  
**LETTER PAPER,**  
**BLANK DEEDS,**  
**WARRANTS, PASSES,**  
**BILLS OF LADING,**  
**BANK CHECKS,**  
**ENVELOPES,**  
**ALPHABETIC DIPLOMAS,**  
**GAMUTS—**  
All kinds of blank forms, used by magistrates,  
sheriffs, and constables, may be had at the  
office of the Kentucky Gazette. July 26—tf

**JAMES EADES**, (living in Lexington, Ky.,  
on Short street, first Brick House below  
Lambert's Hotel,) wishes to sell the HOUSE  
and LOT in which he now lives; a well built  
brick house, two stories high, 32 feet by 22,  
convenient back buildings, good water, stables,  
carriage house, &c. Also, an OUT-LOT of 5  
acres; also two lots on Third street, 50 feet by  
150, on one of which lots is a well built two  
story log house, a good well of water, stable,  
&c. all of which property will be sold far below  
its real value, for Cash, or in exchange for  
Land in the country.  
June 16. 6m

**An Office to Rent.**

THE front room of the house on Jordan's  
Row, opposite the Court-house, lately  
occupied by Mr. Rhineland, is now at liberty;  
it is well calculated for an office, and may be  
entered into immediately. For particulars,  
apply at this Office, or to  
MASLIN SMITH.  
Nov. 1—tf

**Wanted Immediately,**  
FOURTEEN thousand of the best poplar  
SHINGLES, for which cash will be given.  
Apply at this office, or to  
MAELIN SMITH.  
Nov. 1—tf

**BEAR & OTTER SKINS,**  
WANTED.  
SAMPL & GEO. TROTTER & CO. offer the  
highest price in cash for prime Bear and  
Otter Skins; delivered at their Warehouse.  
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1816.

**FOR SALE,**  
FIFTY FIVE NEGROES, who, if not sold  
at private sale by the first of January, will,  
on that day, be disposed of at public auction.  
W. H. TEGARDEN.  
Lexington, Nov. 22—7t

**Cash for Wheat and Corn.**  
THE subscribers are now prepared to re-  
ceive the above articles.—They are giv-  
ing for WHEAT 62 1/2 cents per bushel, and  
for CORN in the ears 50 cents per barrel,  
Cash in hand.  
JOHN & THO. P. HART,  
Tummany Mills.  
November 22—tf

**AN ELECTION**  
OF TRUSTEES of the town of Lexington  
for the ensuing year, will be held at the  
court house in said town on the first Saturday  
in January, under the superintendence of John  
Bradford and John Fisher.

By order of the Board.  
JOHN FOWLER, Clk't.  
December 6—4t  
\*The Reporter and Monitor will please in-  
sert the above 3 times.

**Bradford & Megowan,**  
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,  
HAVING formed a connection with CHAS.  
BUCK, Esq. the Auctioneer & Commission  
Business will in future be conducted under the  
firm of  
**BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN,**  
At the old stand, corner of Short and Upper  
streets; where they will punctually attend to  
any business confided to them.  
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817—tf

\*CASH advanced upon consignments.

**ESTRAY.**

TAKEN UP by James Moss, living near  
Buckley's Mill in Jessamine county, ONE  
SOREL MARE, lightly mixed with gray  
hairs, near hind foot white, 14 1/2 hands high,  
14 or 15 years old, long switch tail, appraised to  
\$19 this 16th day of August 1817.  
Wm. CALDWELL, J. P.  
A Copy. Attest, D. B. PRICE, C. J. C.  
Nov. 22—3t

**Auction & Commission Bu-  
siness.**

THE subscribers inform the public, that  
they have taken, for a term of years, large  
and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late  
Kentucky Hotel, where they will attend to the  
above business exclusively. All orders and  
consignments will be attended to and executed  
with punctuality and despatch. Regular sales  
at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY  
mornings.

A. LE GRAND & CO.  
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.  
N. B. They will also attend particularly to  
out-door sales of Real Estate, Furniture,  
Stock, &c. &c. on favorable terms.  
Lexington, Sept. 13, 1817—tf

**PARCHMENT,**  
SUITABLE for Deeds, Blank Books, &c.  
for sale at TEGARDEN & SHRYOCK'S,  
next door to Wm. Leavy's, Main street.  
Nov. 23—3t

## BRADFORD & WILSON,

**BOOK BINDERS,**  
HAVE removed their Shop to the new  
framed house on Upper-street, opposite  
to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Au-  
ction Rooms, where they intend carrying on the  
above business extensively, and in all its vari-  
ety. Bunks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can  
be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern,  
and bound either with plain or with patent iron  
backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in su-  
perior style and on the shortest notice.  
Lexington, July 12—tf

**Partnership Dissolved.**

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille,  
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
All those having demands on the firm, are re-  
quested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same.  
All indebted to the firm are to make  
payment to Ashton & Beach, who are author-  
ized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,  
JOSEPH BEACH,  
HUGH NEILLE.  
Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10—

**The Coach Making Business.**

In all its various branches, is still carried on  
at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where car-  
riages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired  
on the shortest notice, and in the best manner,  
and on the most reasonable terms.

**THE WESTERN**

**Piano Forte Manufacture.**

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing  
Office.

**T. L. EVENDOM,**

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES,  
(many years in London, and five years in  
Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies  
and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that  
he has removed to Lexington, where he man-  
ufactures Piano Fortes; which, for goodness,  
beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled  
from any source; on the truth of which asser-  
tion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to  
ask that patronage from a discerning public, for  
which he solicitors, and hopes when it is  
found that his Pianos (on the result of long  
experience) are preferable to others of Ameri-  
can make, and no deceiver—and equals the  
best imported—made of better materials—stand  
the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—  
he will meet that encouragement that skill, li-  
berality and industry may reasonably hope for  
from a liberal public; which will at all times  
freely received by their most obedient ser-  
vant.  
December 27, 1816.—32—4f



**STILLS FOR SALE.**—The subscriber has  
on hand stills of different sizes and of the  
best quality, which he will sell low for cash.  
He has lately received from Philadelphia a  
quantity of Copper, which enables him to fur-  
nish STILLS & BOILERS, of any size, at the  
shortest notice.—He also continues to carry on  
the TANNING BUSINESS, as usual.

Two or three Journeymen Tanners would  
be employed, to whom the highest wages will  
be given.  
M. FISHER.  
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816. 7—tf

**SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.**—The sub-  
scriber has lately enlarged his establish-  
ment by additional buildings, and will now be  
enabled to supply the public by wholesale and  
retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal  
in quality to any manufactured in the United  
States, and with the best DIPPED and  
MOULD CANDLES. Commissioners, Con-  
tractors and Merchants, who may purchase  
these articles either for the foreign or home  
markets, or those who want them for domestic  
use, will find it to their interest to call on  
him, or to give him their orders, which will  
be promptly attended to and faithfully ex-  
ecuted.  
JOHN BRIDGES,  
Corner of Water and Main Streets near  
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill in  
Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest prices given for TALLOW,  
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES  
and POT ASHES, at the above factory.  
October 10, 1816. 4t

**TO THE LADIES.**

MRS. FAUCHER acknowledges, with gra-  
titude, the favors and encouragement she  
has received from the Ladies of Lexington  
and its vicinity; and informs them that she has  
removed from Main-street, to a Brick House  
on Upper-street, a short distance above Messrs.  
Bradford & Megowan's Auction Store, where  
she will continue the MILLINERY BUSI-  
NESS as formerly, with the altering and  
bleaching of STRAW BONNETS, in the  
neatest manner. She has on hand, and will  
constantly keep, a handsome assortment of  
RIBBONS, with other trimmings, of the new-  
est Fashion, which she will furnish remarkably  
low. Also, CHEMISED RUFFS, CRAPE and  
MUSLIN, and crimping of every description,  
done at the shortest notice, on the most rea-  
sonable terms.  
Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—4f

**CASH**

Will be given for NEW FEATHERS, and  
COARSE HORSE HAIR & COWS TAILS,  
at the Auction and Commission Store of  
A. LE GRAND & CO.  
Lexington, Sept. 13—4f

**TOBACCO.**

1000 lbs. wanted. Enquire of  
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Sept. 13—4f

**Lexington Steam Mill.**

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in  
complete operation. The business will  
hereafter be conducted under the firm of  
ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant sup-  
ply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran  
and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the  
customary prices. The Company continue to  
purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the mar-  
ket price will be given. They also want a  
quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whis-  
key and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff,  
for which they will give a liberal price. They  
have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for card-  
ing and spinning Cotton, of an excellent qual-  
ity; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H.  
MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.  
ROBERT HUSTON & CO.  
Lexington, July 19—4f

**JUST PUBLISHED.**

AND FOR SALE at the Office of the Ken-  
tucky Gazette, and at J. W. PERRY'S Book  
Store, by the gross, dozen, or single copy,  
**Bradford's Kentucky Almanac,**  
FOR THE YEAR 1818.  
Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817. 4f

## ENTERTAINMENT.



**"Don't give up the Ship."**

THE subscriber respectfully informs his  
friends and the public in general, that he  
still keeps a house of entertainment, at his old  
stand on Short-street, between Limestone-  
and the court-house, where he hopes by his  
attention, to merit a continuation of the sup-  
port that has been so liberally given to the  
house, particularly by travellers and others.  
JABEZ VIGUS.  
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. 4f

**TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN  
GENERAL.**

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the  
SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his  
employment workmen of the best kind. Cot-  
ton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as  
cheap as any in the western country. I also  
wish to inform the public that I have ready for  
sale, one Spinning Throatle of 108 spindles,  
with all the necessary preparation machinery;  
and will have finished by the first of January,  
1817, two more machines of the same amount.  
Those persons wishing to purchase machinery,  
can also be accommodated with a first rate  
workman to superintend their business.  
42— October 14, 1816.

**NOTICE.**

A. LE GRAND having taken into partner-  
ship Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, the Auction  
and Commission Business will in future be  
conducted under the firm of  
A. LE GRAND & CO.  
13th Sept 1817 4f

**DISSOLVED.**

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-  
ing between Alexander Cranston, An-  
drew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John  
Woodward trading under the firm of J. P.  
Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of  
parties.

**NOTICE**

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the  
business of said concern will be closed by the  
subscriber, who requests those that stand in-  
debted thereto, to come forward and settle  
their accounts respectively. And to whom  
those will also please to apply to whom the  
firm stands indebted. J. P. SCHATZELL.  
Lexington, Sept. 27—4f

**ELEGANT GENERAL**

**ATLAS.**

THE subscribers, in connection with J. H.  
EDDY, Geographer, propose publishing  
by subscription, A SERIES OF GENERAL  
SHEET MAPS, consisting of those only which  
are calculated for common use, and embracing  
all the recent discoveries and changes up to  
the time of publication. The set consisting of  
twelve sheets, as follows: Maps of the World,  
global projection 2 sheets—The World,  
Mercator's projection—America, Europe, Asia,  
Africa, North America, South America, 2  
sheets—United States, and the British Posses-  
sions in North America—will be delivered to  
subscribers on the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
1. The size of each sheet will be about 20 by  
22 1/2 inches, engraved in the first style, from the  
latest and most authentic documents.  
2. They will be printed on superior vellum  
paper, manufactured for the work and colored  
in an elegant and appropriate manner.  
3. They will be published in three numbers,  
each containing four sheets, and delivered to  
subscribers, packed on guards, at \$6 a number,  
payable on delivery.  
4. Persons collecting subscriptions for six  
sets, and becoming responsible for their pay-  
ment, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis.  
Subscriptions will be received by the pub-  
lishers in Philadelphia, at No. 10, Library  
street, (where some of the Maps may be seen)  
and by J. H. Eddy, New-York.

The utility and convenience of Maps of the  
description now presented to the public will  
be too generally acknowledged by all persons  
acquainted with the subject. Being Maps of ge-  
neral reference; they contain every place of  
any importance, without those minute and use-  
less details which are often embraced in ex-  
pensive works of this nature, which are calculated  
rather to retard than accelerate geographical  
information.

Sheet Maps, when carefully delineated, are  
in many respects greatly superior to those of  
a large size; they are procured at less than  
one fourth of the expense, are more portable,  
and used with greater facility, either in the  
sheet or mounted on rollers, as may be most  
convenient to the possessor; they also afford  
at a single glance, a more satisfactory view of  
the relative situations, with the comparative  
importance of all the different Nations which  
they represent.

To Travellers, Maps of this description will  
be found highly interesting and convenient, as  
they furnish a distinct view of the principal  
Cities, Towns and Villages; the Seas, Lakes,  
Rivers and Mountains, with the extent of the  
Kingdoms, States and Principalities of the  
known World.

The materials for these Maps have been  
carefully selected and arranged in the most  
approved manner for the general reference;  
the Chart of the World will exhibit the routes  
of all the eminent circumnavigators, and all  
other matter added which can contribute in any  
manner to its accuracy and utility. The other  
Maps were prepared with equal care and at-  
tention, the proof sheets of which, together  
with that of the World, will be revised and cor-  
rected by J. H. Eddy, and all the recent disco-  
veries and improvements inserted.

It is deemed unnecessary to urge any thing  
further in recommendation of the work, as  
specimens will be submitted to the public, as  
far as circumstances shall render it practicable.  
With this view, and relying on the accuracy  
and correctness of the Maps to ensure an ade-  
quate remuneration, the publishers were in-  
duced to commence the engraving, without  
soliciting patronage, until they should be en-  
abled to exhibit a portion of the work at the  
same time; they have accordingly prepared the  
Maps of Europe and Mercator's World for that  
purpose, which are now ready for the in-  
spection of persons inclined to aid the under-  
taking.

It was originally intended by the publishers  
of the AMERICAN ATLAS, (the terms and pros-  
pectus of which have been submitted to the  
public,) to have incorporated the above Maps  
with that work; it has since, however, been  
considered proper to publish them separately,  
as the size of the State Maps will differ ma-  
terially from those now offered. The plan of the  
AMERICAN ATLAS, as altered, will be hereafter  
presented to the citizens of the United States  
or their support.

Tanner, Vallance, Kearny & Co.  
Philadelphia.

Nov. 15—8t  
\*Subscriptions to the above work received  
at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

## T. KANE, Tailor, &c.

**GRATEFUL** for the very flattering encour-  
agement he has received since his com-  
mencement in business, returns his sincere ac-  
knowledgments to his numerous friends and  
the public in general, and begs to assure them  
that having completed arrangements for more  
extensively carrying on his business, their or-  
ders shall be attended to with a degree of  
punctuality and precision hitherto unequalled  
in the western country.

Gentlemen once leaving their measures with  
him and addressing him by letter, can have  
complete suits of the most fashionable clothes  
sent to any part of the country on the shortest  
notice.

**NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORMS,**  
**LADIES' HABITS, &c.** executed in a supe-  
rior style.

Two or three young lads of respectable  
families will be taken as apprentices.

A few good JOURNEYMEN TAILORS  
wanted, to whom constant employment and  
liberal wages will be given.

The Frankfort Argus, Paris Citizen and  
Georgetown Patriot will please to insert the  
above three times, and send their bills to this  
office for collection.  
Cheapside, Lexington, Sept. 6, 1817.—tf

**NOTICE.**

BEING desirous to have my unsettled busi-  
ness brought to a close, I earnestly re-  
quest all who are indebted to call and settle  
the sum within sixty days, as all unsettled  
accounts, at that time, will be placed in the  
hands of an officer, for collection.

GEORGE HAY.

N. B. GEORGE HAY has a large and gen-  
eral assortment of Eastern and home-made  
SHOES, which he will sell at reduced prices  
for cash or good paper.  
October 18th, 1817.—8t

**State of Kentucky.**

*Payette Circuit, set.—September Term, 1817.*

JOSEPH SMITH, complainant vs.  
JAMES WILLIAM HARRY, and  
JAMES OWENS, defendants.

THIS day came the complainant by his coun-  
sel, and the defendant William Harry,  
having failed to enter his appearance herein  
agreeably to law and the rules of this court,  
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court  
that the said defendant Harry is not an inhabit-  
ant of this commonwealth—therefore, on the  
motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is  
ordered that unless the said Harry shall appear  
here on or before the first day of the next  
February Term of this court, and answer the  
complainant's Bill, the same will be taken for  
confessed against him. And it is further  
ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in  
some authorized newspaper published in Lex-  
ington, eight weeks, as the law directs.  
A copy. Teste  
November 1, 1817.—8t.  
J. HOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

**CLERK WANTED.**

A PERSON of good character, well acquaint-  
ed with accounts, may find employment  
by enquiring of  
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—4f

**Important notice to the Ladies.**

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a  
quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags,  
which are necessary to enable them to man-  
ufacture the important article of fine Paper, of  
which so much is annually imported, and might  
be avoided, if the patriotic or economy of  
the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to  
adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern  
states, viz: To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usu-  
ally hung up in a place convenient for the  
purpose, and in which are deposited the rags  
that almost daily appear in every large family.  
At the end of the year your rag-bags, thus at-  
tended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-  
money, and greatly aid the important manu-  
factures of your state.  
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine  
bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price  
in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow  
made from flax or hemp.  
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to  
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 43—tf

**LAND FOR SALE.**

FOR sale, a valuable tract of LAND, lying  
in Fayette county, on Hickman, 5 miles  
from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road. It  
contains about 265 acres; 90 acres of which  
are cleared and fenced, and the rest tolerable  
well timbered. The improvements are, a  
dwelling house, and out-houses; good apple  
orchard; a spring, &c. &c. For terms, and  
other particulars, apply to the subscriber, or  
at this office.  
JOHN T. PURRINGTON.  
Nov. 2—7t

**MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.**

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
25th Sept. 1817.

**NOTICE.**—The lands in the Illinois Terri-  
tory, appropriated for bounties for military  
services, having been surveyed, and the sur-  
veys received at this office, the distribution of  
the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will  
commence at this office on the first Monday in  
October next.